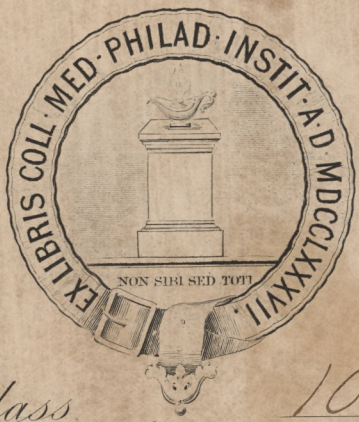


Wood

Camphor

Product of the Laurus camphora. a tree. Native of China and Japan.

From this it is obtained by distilling the camphor by means of iron vessels & earthen tops. — Of wm the leaves and small branches and chips, and roots which are introduced into the pots with water heat is applied and the camphor being sublimed is concreted on straw lining the tops.

This affords the crude camphor which is in grains. — and is purified by redistillation. — There is also another tree which yields camphor. the Dryabalanops camphora

This species of camphor is in mass.

Refined camphor occurs under the form of flattish slightly con-

cave masses or cakes, which are semi transparent, fracture shining, friable, unctious to the touch. — Rendered more friable by the addition of alcohol which destroys the cohesion between the particles. otherwise difficult to powder in consequence of its tenacity.

Smell strong, pungent, penetrating peculiar. —

Taste pungent then cooling. —

Lighter than water, & very volatile.

Melts at 288. — boils at 400.

Inflammable.

Soluble in water in the proportion of 1 to 1000. Forming camphor tea.

By the intervention of gum, magnesia, mucilage &c a greater quantity will be taken up.

Carbonic acid has the same effect.

Soluble in alcohol to the extent of 75 pr. Precipitated by the addition of water.

Soluble in ether, the volatile oils,

as also the fixed. —
The resins unite with it and form a soft tenaceous mass — and a similar effect is produced when it is triturated with the concrete oils.
Chemical nature.
An oxide of camphene, which — is composed of hyd. oxe + C.
Best kept in well stopped bottles.

Effects on system.
In moderate doses, it is directed to the brain and nervous system, and produces some excitement of the circulatory system, it produces mental exhilaration, increased heat of skin and diaphoresis. In its primary operation it also allays nervous irritation, induces restlessness, and is somewhat soporific. —
In large doses it displays its effects upon the brain, producing giddiness and mental confusion, with vertigo, delirium, insensibility convulsions and even death

Therapeutical uses.
By its moderately stimulating powers, its diaphoretic tendency and its influence upon the nervous system, it is adapted to the treatment of all diseases of a typhoid character, combined with nervous irritation &c.
With the view to its narcotic influence it is sometimes used in the phlegmasiae.—
As in Rheumatism. but there must be preceded by V.S. Tart ant + Ipecacuanha. in combination.
Useful in Mania a potu.—
Dysmenorrhoea.
Puerperal convulsions.
Strangury. ardor urinae.
Dose 5 to 10 grs - Pill or Bolus. or Emulsion.
The former is objectionable as it is not dissolved in the gastric juice, and comes in contact by floating with the upper portion of the stomach and excites pain.

Emulsion is prepared by rubbing up the camphor with sugar gum arabic and water. Milk is sometimes used but is objectionable as it is apt to sour.

Camphor water. prepared by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor. or the officinal preparation made by

℞ Camphoræ — ʒij
Alcohol — m40 —
Magnesia — ʒj
Aq — ℔ij

Rub the camphor first with the alcohol then with the magnesia and finally add the water and filter. Strength 3 grs to ℥j — 50 to ℔j — used under the same circumstances, and has the advantage the the camphor is more soluble in the gastric juice. Dose — ℥j to ℥ij.

Tr. camphoræ sometimes used — ℥j to ℔j — Dose 5 gtt to ℥j —

It is externally applied in spirituous or oleaginous solution, in the swellings of gout, rheumatism, contusions &c.

officinal preparations. —
Ist Saponis Camphorata, prepared with vegetable soap —
Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. animal soap. — opodeldoc —
Linimentum Camphorae. U.S. formed of oil & camphor. —

— Deadly nightshade. —
From the Atropa belladonna.
A perennial herb indigenous in Europe. —
Whole plant narcotic. —
Leaves only recognised as officinal in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia.
The leaves are ovate lanceolate, of a light green colour when dried, with a narcotic odour and bitterish disagreeable taste.
The virtues are said to reside in an alkaline principle — which has been termed Atropia
Effects on the system —
Those of a powerful narcotic, possessing also diaphoretic and

diuretic properties and also disposed to act upon the bowels.
When taken in the usual dose, it produces dryness and stricture of the fauces and neighbouring parts, with slight uneasiness and giddiness of the head and more or less dimness of vision, these should be looked for by the practitioner and regarded as signs of the activity of the medicine, and the dose diminished accordingly.
If taken in large amount, there will be experienced in addition to the dryness, great thirst difficult deglutition, nausea & retching, vertigo intoxication or delirium with gesticulation, followed by coma.
The pupil is dilated and insensible to light, the face red and turgid, distortion of the jaws & face &c. death.

Dissection shows inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach and bowels. and use emetics and purgatives. Infusion of galls may be used. Mr Runge recommends lime water or alkalies. —

Therapeutic Application.

Used in neuralgia, and is one of the most useful narcotics in this disease.

Chronic Epilepsy useful, if the disease be not organic.

Hooping cough. by the German practitioners.

Mostly directed in Infusion or Extract. or substance.

Dose of substance gri —

Infusion made by adding a ℥j of the leaves to aq ℥x. —

Dose ℥ij to ℥iij.

Extract prepared by inspissating

add ʒii to simple oint ʒi for this purpose

the expressed juice.
It has a dark colour, and a strong narcotic odour. —
As it is uncertain in its effects it is better to begin with small doses at first, the ¼ or ½ of a grain. —
In chronic cases the employment of it is increased to 2 or 3 grs for dism. or until there exist evidences of its action upon the economy, as dryness of the fauces, thirst, &c.
External use. —
Emplastrum Belladon. is made by adding 1 part of the Extract to 2 pts soap plaster.
Used to ulcers of the obstinate of a cancerous nature.
Ointment — ℥ij Ext to Lard ℥i.
Applied to the Eye for the purpose of dilating the pupil as in the operation for Cataract &c. The constant application destroys the sensibility of the retina

Stramonium. —

Leaves & Seeds
of the Datura Stramonii.
Annual. Universally found.
Grows in waste places.
Leaves lance shaped, fetid
when bruised, not so when
dry. Taste bitter & nauseous.
Seeds kidney shaped, flat, in
odorous and black. of a
bitter taste. Narcotic.
Perhaps more active than the
leaves. —
The menstrua are. Water
which imbibes the odour
but not the properties. Alco-
hol which takes up all the
active principles.
A peculiar principle is stated
to exist which has been cal-
led Daturia. but this needs
confirmation.
Effects upon the System.
Powerful Narcotic, when taken
in moderate doses, it produ-
ces more or less cerebral dis-

turbance, with vertigo headache and dimness of vision &c dilated pupil.
Deranged sensations are frequently felt along the fauces oesophagus & trachea with a feeling of suffocation. Some tendency to sleep.—
In fatal doses produces madness delirium, stupor, coma or convulsions, paralysis and death.
Children are apt to eat the seeds, the case may be known by the largely dilated pupil &c.
Treatment as for opium.
Therapeutic uses.
Used in neuralgic affections.
Mania.— Cancer.
Great reputation in spasmodic asthma.
Roots smoked in a pipe.—
In gout some danger from translating the disease to the brain.
Dose of seeds — gr i — Leaves gr iss

Extract prepared from the inspissated juice. Dose gr ¼ to ½.
it has a black colour and a narcotic odour.
The ointment is employed for the same purposes as the Belladonna.

~~Cicuta~~

Dulcamara.

Bitter Sweet. from the Solanum Dulcamara.
An herbaceous plant. with lobed leaves &c. —
Grows in thickets shady places & is cultivated.
Twigs wood. youngest best. about the size of quills & of a yellowish brown colour. woody and covered with bark. smooth.
odour little in the dried state.
But faintly narcotic and disagreeable in the fresh.
Taste bitter then sweet. —
Boiling water exhausts all their virtues.
These are attributed to a peculiar

principle which has been denominated Solania.

Effects upon the system.

In moderate doses no perceptible influence. Excites gently the heart and arteries. in larger doses increases the secretions, determines to the skin and with drinks to the kidneys.

No influence upon the nervous system except in large doses. — when it produces narcotic effects.

Given in cutaneous affections. — as Lepra. Psoriasis. —

to restrain the venereal propensity.

Given in decoction made — ℥i to ℥iij Boil to a pint. Dose ℥ii 3 or four times daily. —

Extract. dose 5 to 10 grs.

Conium —

Hemlock. Conium maculatum, a biennial, umbelliferous plant, indigenous in Europe. Naturalized in the US. —

Improperly called cicuta.

The whole plant is narcotic. Not so in warm countries.

Leaves only official. —

They are collected when the plant is in flower and carefully dried and preserved.

Colour green, lighter in the powder.

Odour faintly narcotic but not offensive when dried, of a fetid character in the green state.

Taste bitter nauseous.

They impart their virtues to Alcohol and Ether, not to water, except the odour.

A peculiar principle has been announced called cicutin.

Chloroform = $C^2 H Cl^3$

Effects upon the system the same as the other narcotics. used under the same circumstances. —

Dose of leaves 3 or 4 grs. —

Extract. inspissated juice. dose gr 1 to 3 — 3 t pr diem. —

Caution as to parcels. —

The indications that the medicine has taken effect are vertigo. dizziness &c.

Sulph Ether —

$C_4H_4 + 2HO = 2SO^3$ —

Bi Sulphate Alcohol =

Bi — $C_4H_5O = 2SO^3 + HO$ =

By heat decomposed — Sulphuric remains, heat passes off =

C_4H_5O = ether fr alcohol =

Hoffman anodyne =

which effect is definite & per manent.

Arterial Sedatives.

Sedative medicines are such as by their immediate influence produce a reduction of the vital actions.

Arterial Sedatives are such as act upon the arterial system without any immediate influence upon the nervous system, except secondarily.

Because so close a connection exists between the two that one is not affected without the other.

The general influence of these medicines may be sedative, but they may be stimulant as regards particular organs or functions. (Tart ant may sweat, puke or purge) and at the same time may be irritant in large quantities.

The indication for their use is to reduce increased vascular excitement manifested by simptoms of excited action. —

Hence the propriety of employing them in cases of fever and inflammation when no prostration exists or where pure typhus tendencies are not present.

Refrigerant are here included. They act by reducing the excited action of the heart and capillaries. from which increased heat arises.

— Antimony. —

Antimonium.

In very small doses, when no obvious effect are perceptible, the antimonials are capable of so affecting the system as to produce some change in diseased action. hence

Depressants =

Active in proportion to solubility =

Locally applied irritants =

Tendency to operate on the =

Stomach Bowels - Skin,

Same if injected or absorbed

from another part

= pulse, respiration - Respiration -

Marked Sensorium =

pulse 34 respiration 16 -

= Continuance of action after

suspension,

Salivation - Sore mouth & tongue -

= Reversible by an acid -

Tolerance -

Tolerance varies =

they are alteratives.
In quantities, given so as not to produce nausea, they depress the movements of the heart and other parts concerned in the circulation; as indicated by a slower weaker pulse, and a less vigorous impulse of the heart. At the same time the skin becomes cooler, the perspiration more abundant, & the respiration slower. But there is no change in the functions of the brain as the mind is clear.

Sometimes by gradually increasing the dose, this sedation may be carried to an alarming degree, without any effect upon the stomach being produced.

Nausea. From its own sedative influence is very conducive to this result, and it acts rapidly in depressing the powers of vitality, and when

Dont know +
Lefman + Drink
Stye = Sea
Poisonous action — Opium + Infla
Treatment
Cortex indications
Head in inflammations =
fever antiplastic by prevent
tion =
Cutaneous diseases =

Kidneys — if they do not cause
perspiration.

great relaxation is necessary is brought in aid.

The severe local impression upon the stomach is to be avoided when there is present inflammation of the stomach.

Antimonials are irritating to the stomach, and are apt to purge, if not thrown up by vomiting, when given in full doses. and under these circumstances induce great prostration.

They act as stimulants to peculiar secreting organs while they are productive of the sedative effects upon the arterial system. Thus they induce a free discharge from the lungs, from the liver, from the skin &c.

Their sedative effect is probably induced by their introduction into the system

through the blood vessels.
on the stomach by direct
contact, but appear to have
a tendency to this organ even
when they are applied to other
portions of the system or by
other routes. as when introduc-
ed into the rectum or blood
vessels.

Applied directly to any part of
the body, they produce inflam-
mation &c. this Tartar emetic
when applied to the skin gives
rise to a pustular eruption &
in a surface which has been
deprived of the cuticle acts as
a caustic.

Metallic antimony when admin
istered in powder is capable
of producing all the general ef-
fects of the preparations. its
activity depends upon the chem
ical changes which it is capable
of undergoing in the stomach

Iron sulph — S^3 — 3/18 —
Fe

Muriatic acid — H^3
Cl^3 — 8 Chlorid —

Antimonii et Potassae Tartras —

11 — Iron Chlorid — 2 — Iron Cl — 1
do — 9 — S Chlor — 9 Sb — 9 Sb oxid
27 Cl

Water — O 27
H^{27} — 6 Cl

adulterated with Common Salt,

as efflorescent salts,

from the presence there of an acid.
And as the amount of this acid cannot be depended upon, the effects are uncertain.
The preparations are numerous.

Tartar Emetic. —

Tartrate of Antimony & potassa.
Tartarized Antimony. —
~~Two~~ 3 atoms of oxide of Antimony. 1 of potassa & two of Tartaric acid.
Made by boiling oxide of A. — and cream tartar. and crystallizing. —
Rationale.
The Nitro Muriatic oxide is directed by the D. C.
It should be crystallized as the dry powder is apt to be impure. arsenic &c.
Characters. a colourless salt. in rhombic octahedrons. Efflorescent. No odour. Taste nauseous styptic. Soluble in water but not in alcohol.

Sulphuret of Potassa. Lime water

In its general action it is a sedative to the circulation & increases all or most of the secretions.

The aqueous solution undergoes decomposition from time

Incompatibles. —
Mineral acids. Alkaline Carbonates. Vegetable astringents.
The most important of the Antimonial preparations. —
In small doses it act as an alterative. and is useful in chronic cutaneous affections, in scrofulous diseases. in pulmonary complaint. Here I have given it with effect in doses the 1/16 of a grain. or 1 gr. during the 24 hours. or less. 1/32
In larger doses, combined with the saline preparations, as nitre. Sulph Mag. as a refrigerant in febrile complaint, inflammatory affections, hemorrhagies. &c. It is there used in the dose of 1/4 to 1/2 of a grain. and is especially useful when the pulse is frequent. Sk in hot delirium &c.

he has also seen cases perish from the extreme prostration.

Large doses have been employed in the cure of pneumonia and other inflammatory affections. 1 to 6 grains are given, excluding the patient from the use of drink.
It is termed the contra stimulant plan and originated with Rasori.
Dr Wood thinks this is hazardous as it is liable to locally inflame the stomach, and the practice certainly cannot be adopted as a substitute for V.S. &c when smaller doses will do.
But in this way if the effect be beneficial, it is by sedation and revulsion to the stomach and bowels.
Poisonous effects.
Great prostration, puking, purging, cold skin, clammy perspiration, and all the symptoms of malignant cholera are produced by an over dose.

$$3KO \begin{cases} K^3 \\ O^3 \end{cases} \qquad 3KS$$

$$1\ SbS^3 \begin{cases} S^3 \\ Sb \end{cases} \qquad SbO^3$$

Sulph Per drachm a portion of sulph
Antimony + potassa = ten ounce -

Treatment of these symptoms.

Antimonial Wine.

Made of Tart Ant grij to ℥i of wine. — which should be good Teneriffe or Sherry.
Wine affords a good solvent from its colour and in consequence of its permanency. — The salt not being decomposed.
Sour or inferior wines are apt to produce decomposition
Used in cases where small doses of Antimonials are required.
Dose. — ℥i —

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.

Obtained by boiling the Sulphuret of Antimony in a Solution of Potassa. Strain while hot and add sulphuric acid to the solution.
If the potassa is simply boiled with the Sulphuret and allowed to cool, a deposit

is thrown down which is the Kermes Mineral, which is a sulphuret of antimony & the protoxide of antimony.
If after this is deposited and separated, the supernatant fluid be precipitated by an acid the golden sulphur of antimony will be thrown down.
Kermes is of a dark brown colour, becoming lighter by exposure.
Golden sulphur is of a bright yellow colour.
Precipitated Sulphuret is of an orange yellow colour.
These are not soluble in water or alkahol.—

Effects.
Diaphoretic or emetic according to the dose.
It is uncertain in its effects upon the system. from the want of uniformity in its composition, and as its action depends upon the presence of acid

in the stomach, this may be used in cutaneous affections — secondary syphilis. in union — with the narcotics. —
In chronic rheumatism.
Dose as an alterative 1 to 2 grs —
Emeto cathartic 5 to 20 grs.

Antimonial powder —
Pulvis antimonialis. Imitation of James' Powder.
Prepared by heating hoofs bones & with sulphuret of antimony. to redness in an iron vessel.
A compound consisting of ~~two~~ phosphate of lime and oxide of antimony.
White powder, tasteless inodorous insoluble. —
Uncertain. Why? —
Uses same. Dose. 3 to 8 grs.

Nitre. —

The Nitrate of Potassa —?—

A neutral salt. —

The chief of the refrigerant salts —

Found in India. — where it is produced naturally on the overflowed banks of the Ganges — by the deposit of vegetable matters — & the action of the atmosphere. —

Made in artificial nitre beds — in France. —

Found in Nitre caves —

Here it is mixed with nitrate of lime, which is seperated by potassa. —

As imported impure — Purified by solution & crystallization. —

Form, hexagonal crystals striated. Taste saline & cooling — soluble in water — not in alcohol.

No water of crystallization — Decrepitates — why? —

Melts — & yields oxygen by heat. used to form gun powder.

Sedative in its effects — in moderate doses diminishes the force and frequency of the pulse & lowers the animal temperature.
As it produces cold by solution out of the body, it is supposed by some physicians that its refrigerant effects are produced by solution in the gastric juices of the stomach. But it does this if given in solution —
By others it is supposed to attenuate the blood. — But it cannot be introduced in sufficiently large quantities?
It is refrigerant from its sedative action. —
Determined to the skin & the Kidneys. —
By continued use it diminishes the powers of the stomach and induces dyspepsia.
Stated to predispose or to produce low forms of fever — scurvy &c. —

In large doses purges — when diluted.
In larger irritant & induces —
inflammation. —
Treatment: dilute —
Used in Inflammatory diseases — Fevers — &c — an adjuvant to the lancet. —
Contra indicated by inflammation of the Alimentary canal —
Dose 5 to 10 grs — every 2 hours
May be given in powder or solution. — I prefer the latter. —
as it is less apt to irritate. —
Combined with Tart Ant. —
or Calomel, — advantages —
to determine more to the skin —
or act upon the liver. —
Nitrous powders —
Used as a diuretic in dropsy —

By freezing the water can be separated.

Vegetable Acids

These are given in the form of drinks, as refrigerant or sedative in febrile complaints. The abuse consists in their too free employment, inducing indigestion dyspepsia and emaciation.—

Those employed are citric & acetic acids. Lemon juice & vinegar.—

Citric acid

Contained in Lemons-oranges & Tamarinds.—

Preserved in a concentrated fluid state, by cold,* in combination with sugar as in syrup or in the form of crystals.—

Crystals made by saturating with lime, then decomposing by sulphuric acid & crystallizing. They are rhomboidal, clear & transparent, persistent. and soluble.

If mixed with water in the proportion of Six ℘ to the pint the solution has the strength of lemon juice. Add oil of lemons in the proportion of gtt 4 – ½ ℘j —

It is in powder adulterated with Tartaric acid. To detect this add to the solution a solution of Carbonate of potassa which if tartaric acid be present will throw down the bi tartrate of potassa. —

It has been shown to be a remedy in Scurvy or a prophylactic — See Anson & Cooks voyages. —

The crystals should be taken on long voyages — as the solution spoils. —

Nervous Sedatives.

Medicines which in their primary operation reduce at the same time nervous power and the force of the circulation.

All of them affect the functions of the brain and rank among narcotics

It is doubtful whether they affect primarily the heart and arteries, or whether they act through the intervention of the nerves.

They are used where there is a permanent unnatural increase of the heart and arteries.

Foxglove.

Digitalis Purpurea.

A biennial indigenous plant. European. cultivated here.

Description of it.

Said to be best when it grows in sunny exposures.

the color should be fresh & lively.—

Shape of leaves. — size.
colour. —
Paquin used. footstalk removed.
Dried by moderate heat.
Procured from England and the Shakers —
Different appearances —
Masses objectionable. —
Should be certain of your medicine. otherwise time will be lost. as it is some time before its effects are observable.
Mode of judging of the quality. —
Taste. bitterish, odour narcotic
color of the powder green. —
It yields its properties to water and to alcohol. —
A substance has been obtained from it which has been called digitalin but that it is the active principle is doubtful. —

head may be much disordered.

Effect.—

In small dose no effect, but if continued sufficiently long it diminishes the force & frequency of the pulse. In large doses diminishes also the sensorial powers prostrates the energy of the brain, and still further reduces the action of the heart.—

The pulse may be reduced to 30 ~~to~~ between 40.—

Its sedative effect is preceded by no excitement, or increase of animal spirits.— There is considerable difference in its effect upon individuals — some are highly susceptible to small doses — with the most disagreeable results from their exhibition, while others are not affected by large doses.

Much stress has been laid upon the difference of effects from position, thus in the horizontal posture the depression of the pulse is greater than it is in the upright, — and it has been supposed that in this position on the contrary the heart is excited by it. — This however to be attributed to the excitement from muscular action & not to the medicine. — It is in accordance with the natural condition of things in a state of health, where digitalis has not been taken. Explanation

Has a local direction to the kidneys — which it excites and increases the flow of urine. — May even produce inflammation

The poisonous effects are nausea

and vomiting — stupor or delirium, cold sweats — extreme prostration hiccough, convulsions &c. —

Inflammation has been found in the alimentary canal. —

Death is produced by the sedative effects upon the circulation, by preventing the actions of the heart. —

The treatment consists in evacuating the stomach & bowels — and stimulating internally & externally — give brandy cat. ammonia & opium. —

Peculiarities of its action —

1 — that — when the circulation has been brought under its influence, this influence will remain, & it is ~~[illegible]~~ unnecessary to continue its exhibition. If —

this be done there is danger of over action.—

2. that the effects may not be immediately evident & may suddenly come on, in consequence of accumulation in the system. Here again there is danger that too large a quantity be taken & it becomes necessary to suspend the medicine at intervals.—

Therapeutic uses—

As it allays arterial excitement, it might be supposed to be a substitute for the lancet.— But this it cannot be as the operation of the two remedies is so different. by vs. we reduce the amount of the blood, of its crassamentum,

and relieve inflammation by-
emptying the vessels — which is-
not accomplished by digitalis.-
It is useful as an adjuvant-
to the lancet & where it is-
inadmissible. —

Hence used in the latter-
stages of fevers — Pneumonia-
Pleurisy. — Hemorrhagies as-
Haemoptysis — Scarlet fever-
In hypertrophy &c of the-
heart. —
Dropsy —
May relieve but not cure-
consumption. —

In many of these diseases-
it may be combined with-
nitre & antimonials. —

Given in substance, infusion-
and tincture. —
Dose in pills 1 gr two daily. — or

In acute cases — 1/4 — gr every 3 or 4 hours. —

Infusion — ℥i — to ℥j — with Aq Cin. Nam. ℥i — dose — ℥ß —

Dose of the Tincture gtt x — = to gr j of leaves. —

The danger of increasing the dose is that inordinate effects may be developed.

Tobacco — Tabacum

Leaves of the Nicotiana tabacum. — An annual plant — cultivated in all parts of the world. Probably from S. America

The dried leaves are of a brown color & have a narcotic & nauseous odor. — & bitter taste. —

Activity due to a volatile alkaline principle — Nicotia. —

There is obtained from it by distillation an empyreumatic

oil. — which is dark colored — very disagreeable to the smell — and acrid to the taste. —

Effects.

In moderate quantities it quiets — restlessness — soothes corporeal & mental inquietude. — & induces languor and repose. —

In larger doses disorders the brain producing vertigo and dizziness — faintness — prostration — nausea & vomiting. —

In inordinate doses — occasions great prostration sinking fainting — excessive retching — reduction of the pulse, cold clammy skin — loss of muscular power, convulsions & death. —

The action upon the heart as in the case of digitalis is secondary to that on the brain. —

It is active ~~when~~ whether applied to

stomach or skin or introduced into the rectum.—

More dangerous by the latter method — because the stomach will throw it off.—

When applied to the skin it is also dangerous in the cases of children. Why?—

The treatment is the same as for digitalis.—

It has also a direction to the kidneys & is nauseant & emetic.—

Used in the form of enema in strangulated hernia, obstinate constipation, retention of urine, stricture of the urethra & a number of spasmodic diseases—

Used to nauseate in the case of luxations.—

The enema is made with ℥iss of water — half to be given at a time. —

used by smoking — in luxation of the jaw (Dr Physic) — in spasm of the rima glottis. — asthma. —

Employed externally in the form of cataplasm & cerate made of bruised leaves — in rheumatism & croup &c. —

Tobacco ointment made by boiling the leaves in lard. — used to discuss tumours. — Tinea capitis.

— Hydrocyanic acid —

Acidum Hydrocyanicum US — Prussic acid —

Exists in the Pruneae & Amygdaleae. —

Amygdalin exists in these & from them prussic acid may —

be obtained with a volatile oil.

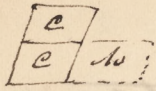
The Cherry Laurel water is prepared by distilling the leaves of the Prunus Laurocerasus with water & contains the acid and oil. It is not used as it is of uncertain strength.—

The oil of bitter Almonds is sometimes substituted for prussic acid.— obtained by distilling the Kernels— it contains the acid & has the advantage of keeping.—

The Concentrated prussic acid is too powerful for medicinal use, and it is also prone to undergo decomposition—

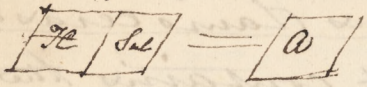
The diluted acid is officinal in which state it is used for medicinal purposes.—

Cyanuret of Mercury —

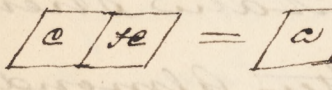


a bicyanuret. —

hydrosulphuric acid —



Prussic acid — Hydrocyanic acid —



The bicyanuret & mercury & hydrosulphuric acid are decomposed — 2 proportions of acid to one of the bicyanuret. — the hydrogen of the acid combines with the cyanogen & forms — 2 proportions of hydrocyanic acid, while the sulphur combines with the mercury and forms 1 of bi sulphuret of Mercury — The lead is used to saturate the excess of hydrosulphuric acid. —

It is prepared by passing a current of hydrosulphuric acid through a solution of cyanuret of mercury — until it is fully saturated, — then add carbonate of lead, & filter through paper. —

Ratanate?

It is a transparent colorless volatile liquid, taste cooling then irritating smell like of bitter almonds. —

As it readily undergoes decomposition it is best kept in black bottles. —

It is a violent sedative poison, in the dose of a drop or two the pure acid will kill a good sized dog in a few minutes —

It produces irregular contractions of the voluntary muscles.

2 Ferro Cyan Pot { 1 - cyanide Pot
2 cyanide iron -

2 Fe $Cy^6 K^4$ { 3 cyde Pot { Cy^3 — 3 Cy Fe
3 K
water H^3
O^3 — 3 Ko.

6 — Sulphuric — 6 SO^3 =
Bi Sulph

Tutat care in Paris. —

convulsions &c —

Even in small doses it occasions vertigo — dimness of vision, sickness of stomach &c. faintness.

Besides its sedative action it is said to be irritating and to induce inflammation — but redness may only be congestive

Treatment when taken to produce poisonous results — emetics or purgative — stimulants — external & internal — &c —

Ammonia has been recommended as the antidote.

Employed in spasmodic diseases — Asthma — Hooping cough — &c. in cataract — Phthisis — Dispepsia — Affections of the heart. in Impetigo. —

Dose of the officinal acid 1gtt repeated. — strong — 1/12. —

Cyanuret of potassium —
Made by fusing Ferro cyanate of potassa, without access of air, which converts it into cyanuret of potassium & carburet of iron —
Dissolve out the cyanuret & crystallize —
In solution the hydrocyanate of potassa —
Preferable because more permanent —
Readily decomposed even by carbonic acid — the acids liberating prussic acid. —
Dose 1/48 — given in solution with a little vinegar. —

Substances — not ranged under particular heads — but belonging to the first division. general remedies

Spurred Rye —

Secale cornutum — Ergot. —

Product of the Secale cereale or common Rye. —

In the glume it occupies the place of the grain. —

Thought by Decandolle to be a fungous growth. — Selerotium clavus

By others to be produced by the puncture of an insect.

Found in other species of grain. —

Size & shape — color, consistence — odor & taste. —

Yields its properties to water & to alcohol.

Perhaps a principle called Ergotin

Peculiar to wet seasons & poor soils in Europe & this country. —

In small doses upon the healthy system it has no effect but in large doses has an especial direction to the uterus producing permanent not spasmodic contraction.

In ℥i doses occasions nausea & vomiting & in still larger doses headache excitement & narcotic effects.

Used as an article of food into which it enters as a contamination, it vitiates the actions of life and is stated even to have produced epidemics of a typhoid character.

It has been proved to be productive of dry gangrene.

Dr Ward supposes that its specific action is a permanent contraction of the capillaries. and that this will account

Sent

for its peculiar effects —
used in obstetrics to stimulate the uterus to contraction. — in Hemorrhagies to —
Given in powder or infusion
Dose of the powder 10 to 20 grs —
Infusion prepared ℥i — to ℥IV — of water. — dose — ℥j —

— Nux vomica —

The seeds of the Strychnos nux vomica. The fruit a large round drupe. —
Grows in the East Indies. —
Seeds — flat round — hairy — brown — two parts — and tomentous parts very hard. — No ~~bitter~~ smell bitter taste. —
Impart their virtues to alcohol — but more especially to alcohol.

Generally obtained from the bean or seeds of the Strychnos St Ignatii —

The two active ingredients that they contain are Strychnia and Brucia.

The latter is also obtained from False Angustura Bark.

Strychnia is in the form of a white powder — no odor & an intensely bitter taste. Is decomposed by heat, partly soluble in water and completely so in alcohol. —

Effects — In small doses tonic — in larger doses affects the nervous system — producing spasmodic action of the muscles & even tetanic symptoms. — There are also experienced a sense of heat in the stomach — constriction of the abdomen and of the chest, & sometimes retention of urine. — In inordinate doses occasions convulsions, suspended respiration & death. Sp —

8 1/2 – t 2 8 – —

acts through the intervention of the spinal marrow. —

Has been used as a tonic in Intermittent Fever, but is principally employed in paralytic affections — to rouse the nervous system — Amaurosis.

Dose of the powder — gr 5 —
Alcoholic extract 1/2 to 2 —
of Strychnia 1/12 gr. —

Externally applied Strychnia may be used in the form of powder to a blistered surface or as an ointment. —

Arsenic —

Arsenicum. —

Peculiar in the effects of the combinations. —

Inert in the metallic state, but powerfully active in combinations. —

The preparations in small

by its irritant action upon the stomach.

doses produce for a short time — no appreciable effects — perhaps — they increase the appetite and — produce a tonic impression with — a little augmentation of pulse, — without force or fulness. #

But after a few days — there ap — pears a dropsical fulness about the face & if the medicine be — continued there occur nausea — tremors muscular debility, dimin — ished force of the circulation, and other indications of an en — feebled condition of the vital — powers. —

There are two modes of operation — one the irritant action upon the — stomach — the other its peculiar — debilitating impression upon the — system at large —

The last is produced by the — absorption of the substance, — which takes place when the ~~sub~~ — ~~stance~~ it is applied to any part. —

The poisonous effects are dependant upon irritation, inflammation & corrosion of the stomach and intestines & the prostration induced by absorption.

The symptoms are pain & burning sensation at the pit of the stomach, nausea vomiting — with small feeble pulse — cold clammy skin, sinking — and death. —

These symptoms and even the fatal effects may be induced if applied to the skin in sufficient quantity. — as in the case of cancerous affections treated by it as an escharotic. It is here most dangerous if applied to open sores — If applied so as to destroy the tissue or produce an eschar this may interfere with its absorption, — but

if absorption takes place from the surface to which applied the poisonous symptoms may be manifested.

The article / arsenious acid is sometimes mistaken for Magnesia. —

Treatment. Evacuate, & give hydrated per oxide of iron the sesqui oxide. — with large quantities of diluents.

The antidote is formed by boiling green Vetriol with nitric acid. — the iron is peroxidized & we have sulphate & nitrate of per oxide — then precipitate with potassa — & keep in the moist state. —

Acts by neutralizing the arsenious acid and forming an arsenite of iron. —

Contra indications

Where there is gastric irritation — general debility — in the case of drunkards —

Used in paroxysmal forms of disease, in intermittent fever, — neuralgia — headache, May succeed where bark has failed, & in the case of children, less used however since the introduction of Sulphate of quinia. —

The Modus operandi is peculiar. —

Was also been employed in diseases of the skin, as Psoriasis — Tetter & Lepra vulgaris & and as an alterative in secondary syphilis. —

Preparations are arsenious acid & Fowlers solution —

By roasting arsenic. —

Dose of Arsenious acid 1/12 of a grain in pills 3. t daily —

Fowlers solution —

Solution of Arsenite of Potassa —

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis — 64 gro

Made by boiling Arsenious — acid & carbonate of potassa — add compt of Lavend —

Resembl that of Apt Law & taste same —

Dose 10 gtt 3 times daily. —

— Mercury —

Hydrargyrum. —

As the preparations of Mercury — possess the power of increasing — the flow of saliva — they have — been ranked with sialagogues. But this is only one of the — effects it is capable of producing & is in a measure inde —

pendent of their curative effect.— That they exercise a tonic action — is very questionable.—

The action of Mercury is quite peculiar — the phenomena induced are characteristic, constituting what has been termed Mercurial disease.

In small doses no obvious effects are perceptible, but at the same time a powerful influence may be exerted over disease — In this way it is alterative.

In larger doses — or long administered it produces Ptyalism.—

Symptoms of ptyalism — bappy taste in the mouth swelling and redness of the gums, tenderness with a white line along the margin, swelling of the salivary glands — profuse discharge & fetor of the breath. — If severe the tongue —

becomes swollen — and is covered with a whitish fur — the teeth are loosened — and there may be ulceration of the gums & hemorrhage — which may extend to the cheeks —

While this state of things continues there is disturbance of the circulation — the pulse is quick and jerking. — and the nervous susceptibility is increased, especially to the impression of cold; the mind becomes irritable, and the secretions are augmented — as those from the skin, bowels, liver & kidneys. —

The absorbents are quickened as is proved by emaciation.

These constitute the Mercurial disease & if not severe gradually go off & leave the health unimpaired. —

Dr Wood supposes that in this disease — by the arresting of the the secretions — some — deleterious & poisonous principles may — be retained in the blood & give rise — to the stupor &c of brain — & inflammations &c

Therapeutic application.

This is included under two heads — first its employment with the view to its general ~~action~~ influence upon the system as indicated by its action upon the gums — secondly — in reference to its alterative influence. ——

The indications connected with the first mode of operation are — 1 — To excite & promote the secretions as in Typhus fever where the secretions are arrested. — and in other forms of fever. — It will in this way assist other remedies — as diaphoretics, purgatives — and diuretics. —

2 — To alter the condition of the capillary vessels — as in chronic inflammations, or where the depleting plan of treatment has been carried apparently far — as for instance in chronic —

Dr Wood thinks that it substitutes ob-
tuse action for that of the disease -
tis antiphlogistic in its effect. -
It is the second or last stage of in-
flammation that it removes - and -
is of no service at the commence-
ment. Peculiarly is it adapted to low
grades of inflammation.

In Hepatitis - secondary to VS - to -

Bronchitis — Pneumonia — Pleurisy — Rheumatism — Serous inflammations connected with dropsy — Dysentery &c.

3 — To act specifically upon the liver. — It would seem to act upon this organ, because it is the first in the abdomen upon which it brought to bear — as it is taken into the portal circulation & must pass through the liver before it is carried to other organs. — Hence it is used in a variety of complaints — as Hepatitis — deranged condition, congestion & suppression of the discharge of the liver. — In Hypochondriasis — Splenitis — Dyspepsia — connected with deranged liver. — Dropsy &c — Mania. —

4 To excite the absorbents, as in dropsical swellings — & tumefac-

tion of the lymphatic glands &c.

5 As a revulsive by stimulating the mouth & gums & producing discharge — This is rarely used as it may be accomplished in other ways — and is a disagreeable painful mode of accomplishing it. —

6 — To produce a general revolutionizing effect — when it is supposed it set up its own action to the exclusion of that of the disease — as in secondary syphilis — In this disease it tributes the prejudice against it to abuse — & recommends the careful employment of it. — With the same view it has been beneficially given in Colica pictonum & paralysis. —

Supposed to have cured consump-

See Journ de Pharm. —

tion, but it was chronic bron-
chitis. —

Contra indicated in Scrophulous-
disease.

That it enters the circulation-
is proved by its having been-
found in various parts of the-
body & in the secretions. —

If we wish to produce gentle ptya-
lism — give — ½ gr t. gr Calomel-
or 3 to 5 grs Blue pill three times-
a day. —

If it purges — combine with opium-
If the stomach be irritable re-
duce the amount. — ⅓ 6 - gr i Bch. -

If it cannot be taken by the-
stomach apply the ointment-
to the inside of the legs & arms-
or if it be desirous to push the-
remedy — To be done with a-
glove. —

If the necessity is urgent, the dose-

As in fever proved by depletion.

May be increased — the oint-
ment may in addition be-
applied to a blistered surface,
and fumigations resorted
to. —

There is great difference in the
susceptibility of individuals
to its impression, some are readily
and severly affected by the smal-
lest doses — while others resist its
effects and cannot be brought
under its operation. — It would
seem that a high grade of ac-
tion is incompatible with its ab-
sorption — and if this be reduc-
ed it will enter the system.

From some circumstances which
may interfere with this absorption
it may accumulate & break
out with excessive symptoms. —
Hence the caution to suspend at
intervals its exhibition & to deplete

I let them go out cautiously.—

Creosote—

Saline cathartics.—

Eczema mercurialis—

where there is high action —

As patients are prone to take cold when under the influence of Mercury — it is necessary to guard against atmospheric vicissitudes & avoid exposure. —

Excessive salivation may be moderated but it is impossible to eradicate the impression. The remedies are mild astringents to the parts — as Alum. Acetate of lead. borax. tea &c — and anti phlogistics as — leeches — blisters. —

There are some constitutional effects — described — attributable to the poisonous action of Mercury — which are more likely to occur when the mouth cannot be touched — These are some form of eruption — nervous irritability, feverish excitement, debility & prostration. — Profuse sweating —

The treatment is change of air and a milk diet. — Porter &c

The indications where the sialagogue effect is not desirable, but merely the alterative action are —

To change the secretions of the liver & digestive apparatus — the pancreas — & bowels — as in the several forms of dyspepsia — which are connected with — suppression of bilious discharges — and vitiated secretion from the intestines. —

The condition of the stools which calls for the exhibition of mercurials is when they are white & clay colored, dry & scanty, when they are copious liquid & of a bilious colour — as in bilious diarrhoea & cholera morbus. or when they are dark colored & black as in —

Melvesia.—

Ther. of blue pill or ½ gr of calomel at night, followed by an apperient in the morning is sufficient. — In acute cases it may be repeated more frequently taking care not t. affect the gums.—

— Metallic Mercury —

Not now employed in bulk but formerly given t. females.—

It is always used in the state of minute division — which is effected by trituration at the same time that partial oxidation is accomplished.—

Mercurial Ointment

Unguentum Hydrargyri

Formed by triturating metallic Mercury with a fatty substance. The Mercury is but minutely divided, or partially oxidized, by exposure to the air at be—

Sulphur renders it inert. —
used as stated. —

Made by steam —

comes blackened in consequence of assuming a greater degree of oxidation. —

Sometimes spirits of turpentine is used to render the reduction of the mercury more speedy but it makes it too stimulating & rancid lard will effect the same end, but to it there is a similar objection

Mercurial Plaster —

Emplastrum Hydrargyri —

Made by rubbing mercury, oil & resin & reduce to plaster. — Add lead plaster —

worn on the side in lower discases &c

Mercurial Pills —

Pillulae Hydrargyri — Blue Pills —

Made by rubbing together mercury & conserve of roses until they assume the pillular mass. —

of a light blue color at first but becomes darker and improves by —

with cretaceous matter.—

age from the absorption of oxygen from the atmosphere —

The officinal pill is — 3 grs — containing 1 gr of Mercury. —

The mildest form of Mercury — Dose as an alterative gr 3 — at night — to salivate — repeat 3 — times daily. —

May be given in emulsion —

— Mercury with chalk. —

Hydrargyrum cum calcis carbonate. Made by rubbing — Mercury with prepared chalk. — Weakest of the Mercurial preparations. —

Used as an antacid and alterative in diarrhoea — Dose — 5 to 20 grs — twice daily. —

— Black oxide —

Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum

or calomel by a solution of potassa —

Dose ¼ gr. —

Slightly soluble because contains some nitrate. —

Sprinkled on the surface —

Made by adding potassa to
Calomel in suspension — —
Rationale — Protoxide formed —
Changes from exposure to an
olive green color & then is —
Mercury with per oxide. —
The objection to it is that it is
uncertain. —
Dose 1 to 8 grs —

Red oxide of Mercury —
Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum
Red precipitate — Made by —
exposing Nitrate of Mercury —
to a high heat & driving off
the Nitric acid. —
It is a deutoxide —
Form a red powder. —
Never or seldom used inter —
nally, its employment is —
confined as an escharotic
in indolent ulcers &c. —

used in pouch — some forms of oph-
thalmia. — diluted —
The strength is 1 oxide to Lead — 8 —

Sulph Acid — Mag — oz
Sulph acid Mag — oz

Sulph — Mg oz
Sulph Mg oz

hoed in the form of an oint-
ment which is officinal.—
Which becomes black by age—

— Calomel —
Mild chloride of Mercury—
Hydrargyrum Chloridum Mi-
te.—
Erroneously called submuriate
of Mercury—
It is chemically the Protochloride
of Mercury ——
Made by taking persulphate
of Mercury & metallic Mercury—
adding the last & the first &—
nitring together to convert it—
into a proto sulphate— then—
unite with common salt and—
sublime
Rationale.
It contains corrosive subli-
mate which must be remo-
ved by washing—

The test is ammonia — which — if it contains corrosive sublimate will form a red instead of a black precipitate.

It is in mass — very heavy — a little crystalline — no odor or taste.

The incompatibles are alkalies — alkaline earths — carbonates — & sulphuric & nitric acids. —

Towards calomel is formed — in powder by condensation — in water. it is white

Dose — half a grain to gr j —

a mild mercurial. —

(Corrosive sublimate —

Corrosive chloride of Mercury —

Hydrargyri Chloridum corrosivum.

Chemically the deutochloride of Mercury. — Bi chloride. —

Base of nostrums —

made by uniting the persulphate of mercury with common salt and subliming.—

It is at first obtained in crystalline mass — white & translucent. — has a styptic taste —

It is soluble in water and alcohol.

The incompatibles are alkalies — alkaline earths — Tart Emetic — nitrate of silver — acetate of lead, acids — albumen & gluten. —

Antidote the last. —

One of the best sialagogues — as it produces its effect most commonly, without an immediate action upon the mouth —

In large doses it is an irritant corrosive poison, even twelve grains, it may act thus. —

Treatment, albumen — & antiphlogistics. —

Prepared by precipitating solution of corrosive sublimate with aqua ammonia, in excess.
composed of ~~proto~~ chloride of mercury + amidogen Cl, Hg_2

Dose — 1/8 to 1/4 gr — 3 or 4 times — daily — in pill or solution — Given with compound syrup of Sarsaparilla in secondary syphilis &c —

Yellow Sulphate

Hydrargyri — Sulphas flavus —
Turpeth mineral —
Formed by throwing persulphate into water —
Sulphate of protoxide —
An insoluble yellow powder. —
Used as an emetic — diluted with 5 parts of starch —

Ammoniated Mercury —
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum —
White precipitate. —
Prepared by adding Ammonia muriate of to the corrosive sublimate — then carbonate of potassa. — wash and dry. —
It is composed of peroxide of —

silver oil — hardener —

mercury with Muriate of Ammonia.

It is a white powder having an earthy metallic taste. — changes to yellow on exposure to the atmosphere —

It is used externally — in cutaneous affections — in Psoriasis ophthalmia &c —

Made into an ointment. —

Nitrate of Mercury —
Made by Nitric acid —
The Nitrate is used in the form of ointment, which is made by adding it to Neatsfoot oil & lard.

Citrine ointment — of a yellow color.
Used in Porigo — Lactea — & various cutaneous eruptions — Ulceration &c —

Mr Phillips regards it as a proto-
sulphuret & sulphuret. —

The officinal ointment is
too strong & it must be
diluted. —

Red Sulphuret of Mercury —
Cinnabar — Powdered called
Vermilion —
Prepared by melting Sulphur
& mercury together — then
powder and sublime. —
It is a bisulphuret. —
It is a red mass having a
crystalline form — inodorous
and tasteless — insoluble —
volatile by heat. —
Used for fumigations — in
a box or under cover —
Decomposed by heating in the
open air.

— Black sulphuret of Mercury —
Ethiops Mineral —
It is now stated is to be a mix-
ture of bi sulphuret & Sulphur. —

Discovered in 1811 by Courtois.
vapors violet colored.
All sea weeds contain it.

or an Iodide of sodium & potassium.—

an acid ley is formed which yields the iodine by distillation.
Manganese is added, Iodate as in ~~Iodine~~ Chlorine.

Vapors beautiful violet.
Test starch.

scarcely ever employed—

— Iodine —

Iodinum —

This is a simple body—
It is obtained from sea water—
and the mother waters of ba-
illa — where it exists in the
form of Hydriodate of potassa &
soda — from which it can be
obtained by sulphuric acid.—
Sensible properties — in scales —
of a purplish black color — hav-
ing an odor like chlorine & a
taste which is bitter & pungent.
It is sparingly soluble in water —
and completely so in alcohol —
and ether. — Volatile. — at 212°
Medical properties —
In small quantities it tends —
to sharpen the appetite, perhaps —
by irritation, excites the heart —
and arteries & promotes the —

Bowels relaxed, not constipated,
Supple patients were purged by it,
& sometimes it produced colic.-

Case in the Almshouse

In irritable subjects & dyspeptics, it
occasions nausea, sickness, heat of
stomach & loss of appetite.-
Affect the head

Applied to the skin colors it yellow
& causes desquamation of the
cuticle.

Absorbed proved detection not only
in the blood but in the secretions.
Cantio.

secretions from the skin and Kidneys — perhaps the liver.

It stimulates the absorbents — and from the continued irritation results, — and in some cases the mamae have been absorbed and testes. —

Dr Wood states that it is apt to induce a disordered condition of the nervous system, to produce neuralgic attacks — & in some instances to bring on a hectic condition, and to wear out the system by continued irritation. —

If taken in large doses it is an irritant & may occasion inflammation and its consequences. —

Its use was introduced by Dr Coindet of Geneva, as a remedy for goitre. —

Other Means.

Attendant on enlargement of liver, spleen &c

an Emmenagogue.

Inhalations. Remarks.

The substance which in the first instance was used was burnt sponge which contains iodine

used in scrophula — But this disease will run a definite course, and the last remedy used gets the credit of the cure — hence the popularity of iodine. —

It is used in dropsical complaints — in glect &c as it passes off by the kidneys —

But its best application is in the treatment of tumefactions not cancerous. —

The dose in substance is 1/4 gr & 1/2 gr — 3 times daily. —

The Tincture is made in the proportion of 30 grs — & ℥j — Dose 10 & 20 gtt. —

Should be made as wanted — for the alcohol may evaporate &

Ratinate — water is decomposed — & forms — hydriodic & iodic acids — these unite with the potassa to form hydri. iodate & iodate. — the sulphuretted hydrogen yields its hydrogen & the iodic acid — & converts it into hydrio. id — sulphur precipitates. —

the iodine be precipitated.

Iodide of potassium —
Made by adding Iodine to a solution of potassa — then — drawing through it Sulphuretted hydrogen. — evaporating & drying. —

It is a white crystalline substance — in solution the hydriodate — has an acid and hot taste. —

Dose from 1 to 2 grs —

The solution has the property of dissolving iodine —

In this preparation Dr Wood does not believe that the iodine has any efficacy, any more than chlorine in the chloride of potassium — It is masked & neutralized by the combination. —

yellows the skin. —

Lugol's Solution —
Iodine — ℈i — Iodide of potassium —
℈ij — Aq — ℥vj —
Dose — 5 drops — repeated — & gradually increased. —

Protiodide of Mercury — of a yellow color —
Made by adding — a protonitrate of mercury — to iodide — of potassium.

Biniodide —
Red — formed by persulphate.
These correspond to calomel and corrosive sublimate —
Dose — of first 1 gr — of red — 1/12 —
The iodine in them is not active —

Iodine is used in the form of ointment — ℈j to ℥i — —
That of the Iodide of potassium inefficient. —

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